Oxford Democrat.

No. 36, Vol. 4, New Series. Paris, Maine, Tuesday, January 14, 1845. Old Series, No. 46, Vol. 13.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, BY
C. W. Miller,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:—One Dollar and Fifty Cents in advance.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on reasonable terms;—the Proprietor not being accountable for any error beyond the amount charged for the advertisement. A reasonable deduction will be made for cash in advance.

Book and Job Printing
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

POETRY.

THE HORSE AND THE LOCOMOTIVE.

"Ha! ha!" said the horse, and he capered with glee
Round the meadow that skirted the way—
"There'll be very little more use now for me
To be harnessed to carriages—heigh?

What a curious creature they've got to that train—
What a puffing and snorting he makes!
And 'tis said that he eats neither fodder nor grain;
Wood and water are all that he takes.

His stomach is stronger than that of a horse,
To manage such horrible stuff—
'Tis just as if I should eat fence rails, or worse,
And yet he has never enough!

And then what a spirit the fellow retains!
So tireless—his bottom is good;
And he never turns tail to the winds or the rains,
And all must get out of his road!"

And the old horse laughed loudly—"He! he! he!
Let them drive on as fast as they please;
A fig for the railways—the meadows for me,
To ramble or rest at my ease!"

And the horse capered on in a spree of delight,
And I've nothing further to tell,
For I scarcely had time, ere we were out of sight,
To bid the old fellow farewell.

Governor's Message.

Gentlemen of the Senate
and House of Representatives:

The favorable circumstances under which we are assembled, are calculated to awaken emotions of gratitude and praise to the Supreme and Beneficent Ruler, who influences the destinies, and controls the affairs, of both nations and individuals.

In entering upon the duties of our respective stations, it becomes us humbly to acknowledge His paternal goodness—to invoke upon the government and people of our State and nation, His continued favor, and, on the result of our coming labors, His approbation and blessing.

To all classes of our fellow-citizens, the past year has been one of moderate, but solid success; commerce has measurably revived from its languor; industry has been gradually resuming its wonted activity; and all the channels of profitable employment have invited, and remunerated the labor of man.

To these gratifying indications of returning prosperity, have been added the higher, and more material enjoyments of general health and profound tranquility; a productive harvest has filled our granaries, and a pervading sentiment of confidence and security exists among our people.

Surrounded by these multiplied tokens of the public welfare, you will enter upon the performance of your legislative duties, under circumstances peculiarly favorable. I trust we may be justified in anticipating, that these duties will be neither arduous nor embarrassing; and that, in the absence of agitating questions of public policy to disturb your councils, the various subjects of local interest, which the wants of a growing and active population continually suggest, may receive your careful and undivided attention.

Since the date of my last annual communication to the Legislature, no essential change in the condition of our finances has taken place.—The large sum which had previously been received from the General Government, had then been sometime in the Treasury, and with the means of paying a considerable portion of the State debt, the Treasurer was unable to procure, within the terms prescribed by the Legislature, a surrender of the stock. By a resolve of the last session, the amount received, and to be received, from the General Government, was appropriated to the payment of so much of the public debt, and the Treasurer authorized to anticipate the payment of State securities, upon such terms, as he might consider advantageous to the interest of the State.

Notwithstanding the enlarged powers given to the Treasurer by that resolve, he has failed to obtain upon satisfactory or reasonable terms, the necessary amount of State scrip. The low rates of interest in the principal markets, combined with the high character of our State stocks, has rendered it impossible to procure them, except by the payment of a large premium. The whole amout of the State stock, which the Treasurer, after dilligent research has been able to obtain, since the date of his last report, is $71,500.—These stocks consisted chiefly of the six per cts, redeemable in the years 1845 and 1851, and were purchased at an average rate of premium, which would render the transaction equivalent to an investment on the part of the State in a five per ct. stock.

There remains in the Treasury, applicable to the purchase of State securities by the resolve referred to, upwards of $296,000. There will become due in the early part of the present year, $222,000, bearing an interest of six per cent. after the payment of which, there will still remain, of money appropriated last year for the liquidation of the debt, the sum of $74,000.

It affords me great pleasure to be able also to inform you, that independently of these funds set apart for the payment of the public debt, the condition of the Treasury is highly satisfactory.—The whole amount of receipts from ordinary sources during the year, have amounted to the sum of $366,885, and the expenditures during the same period to $260,559; leaving a ballance of receipts over expenditures of $76,327. This ballance, added to that appropriated last year to the payment of the debt, and still remaining in the Treasury, will form an aggregate of means, now on hand and needed for no other purpose, of $296,000.

In addition to these means, there is still a claim upon the General Government, amounting to nearly $200,000 some of which has been already allowed, and all of which is justly due to the State. From the Agent employed in attending to the examination of these claims before the accounting officers of the Treasury in Washington, I have received no detailed report. I am advised, however, by recent communications from him, that they are progressing with the examination of the different items, and that he hopes to close his labors in season to submit his report before the close of your present session.

It is gratifying to perceive by this exposition, that from the ordinary sources of revenue, our debt is in the process of gradual reduction, and that a few years will suffice to relieve the people from this heavy drain upon their resources. Persevering, as I trust we shall, in a system of rigid economy—avoiding unnecessary expenditures, and continuing a reasonable amount of tax, our fellow-citizens will soon be able to rejoice over their deliverance from this formidable burthen, and enjoy the satisfaction of having, during the present generation, removed an incumbrance, which their own want of foresight and wisdom had principally created.

An interesting and highly satisfactory Report from the Land Agent is herewith communicated.

It will be seen that the revenue from that department, has considerably increased from the amount received during the preceeding year.

The Agent has paid into the Treasury $107,000; expended upon the road under Resolves of the Legislature $5,500; and paid to the Commissioners, who have been employed in locating grants to the settlers upon the St. John's, $3000. These sums, with a ballance reported as still on hand, make an aggregate of $121,000; besides which, all the expenses of the department, except the salary of the Agent, have been paid out of its receipts.

The appropriations made by the Legislature for the repair of roads, seem to have been judiciously expended and have greatly facilitated the business operations of our citizens, and contributed to the comfort and convenience of the public. The road from the Aroostook river to Fort Kent, a distance of forty-five miles, and which was previously impassable for carriages, has been thoroughly repaired, and the road from Masardis, connected with it, has been also essentially improved.

The Aroostook road, leading from the Military road to Masardis, and of which the Fish river road is a continuation, is represented as being much out of repair, and in immediate need of aid from the State. The whole of this road, being a distance of sixty-four miles, was made at the joint expense of the two States, was finished only a few years since, and has been, until quite recently, in good condition.

Its rapid deterioration is said to be caused by the unreasonably heavy loads, which at certain seasons, are transported over it, and which, if permitted in future, will entirely destroy it. In recommending an appropriation for its repair, I would also suggest, that, as the road has been made at great expense, it would be but reasonable, that those whose interest is promoted by its use, should be restricted to loads of a moderate and ordinary weight. The same suggestion is also applicable to other roads constructed and repaired by the State.

The expenditure of the appropriations for opening and making the road communicating with the Madawaska settlements upon the St. John, has been, for reasons stated in the report of the Agent, necessarily deferred. As the inducements for prosecuting this important work have lost nothing of their weight, an appropriation similar to that of last year, is respectfully recommended.

The small sum placed at the disposal of the Land Agent for the preservation of bridges, &c., upon the Military road, has been found sufficient for the purpose, and the conditional appropriation, under which the Governor and Council were authorized to expend the sum of $2000, has been withheld.

I beg leave to call your attention to the highly favorable account which is given in the report, of the operations of the agent appointed under the Resolve of last session, to superintend the establishment of schools among the French settlers upon the St. John. The testimony of so considerate and competent an observer, who has had personal opportunities of judging, conclusively proves the expediency of the undertaking. It fully confirms the statements of the superintendant, and bears honorable witness to the zeal and fidelity, with which he has discharged the duties of his mission. The several reports which have been received from him during the year, give a most gratifying account of the success which has rewarded his labors, and justify the hope, that a judicious prosecution of the objects contemplated by the Legislature, will produce the happiest effects.

I deem it my duty to invite the serious consideration of the Legislature, to the present condition of the Militia of this State.

Regarding the maintainance of a standing army in time of peace, as repugnant to the spirit of our institutions, and dangerous to the public liberty, it has hitherto been the policy of the State governments, to cherish and encourage their local Militia; to keep up such an organization as, with little expense to the government, or inconvenience to the citizen, would furnish a military force, sufficient for any emergency likely to occur.

Repeated attempts have been made by the Legislature of this State to accomplish this desirable object, and to place its Militia upon a respectable and efficient footing. These laudable and patriotic efforts have as yet proved unsuccessful; nor have they been even sufficient to arrest its continued and rapid decline. By your immediate predecessors, the task was again renewed, and apparently in despair of improving its condition, a measure nearly fatal to its existence was adopted.

The law passed at the last session, can be regarded as little less than a virtual abandonment of the whole system; or if under its operation, the forms of an organization are still preserved, the system will be without vitality, and of little practicable use. Defective and unequal as many of the features of the pre-existing law may have been I cannot believe, that its utter demolition was either wise or expedient.

It is true that the country is now in a state of profound repose, and the amicable relations generally existing with foreign nations, warrant the hope, that these peaceful and friendly appearances may be solid and durable. Neither is there reason to apprehend, that any domestic tumult will disturb our internal tranquility, nor any organized opposition to the laws, require the employment of a military force.

But, however remote the contingency may now appear, which would call for military preparation, we should be deaf to all lessons of experience, if we failed to consider that it might suddenly and unexpectedly force itself upon us. Is it then politic or wise, to be wholly unprepared for those attacks from without, or disturbances within, which the history of all countries teaches us, it may not at all times, be possible to prevent?

It is not my purpose, to present any distinct or precise plan. But, in view of the considerations above adverted to, I feel bound to suggest the importance of providing for the organization of a military force, less inert and impracticable, than the enrolled Militia, under the present law, must inevitably prove.

Of the operation of the act of 22d March last, to which I have referred, and of the general condition of the Militia, the report of the Adjutant General, herewith transmitted, will advise you.

I also communicate the Annual Reports of the Superintendent and Directors of the Asylum for the insane. By the act of March 1843, the superintendance and management of this institution was principally confided to a board or Trustees, appointed by the Governor and Council, holding their offices for the term of three years. Under the administration of this board, the affairs of the institution appear to have been judiciously conducted, and the humane purposes, contemplated by the establishment accomplished. Selected as they are from different sections of the State, and wholly separated from local or political influence, it is believed that the concerns of the institution may be more properly entrusted to a board thus constituted, than to bodies existing at the seat of government, legislative or executive functions. The number of patiants now at the Assylum is unusually large, and during the past year, the expenses of the establishment, with the exception of the salaries paid to the officers, have been discharged from its own resources.

Several of my predecessors have invited the attention of the Legislature, to the subject of our common schools, and have earnestly inculcated the importance of adopting some additional means of extending their usefulness, and elevating their character.

The embarrassed condition of our finances, joined perhaps, with a too confident belief in the efficacy of our present system, may have restrained former Legislatures from authorizing additional expenditures, for the advancement of these interesting institutions.

When we reflect, however, that upon these primary seminaries, the rising generation principally depend, for that measure of education, which is necessary to qualify them for usefulness in after life, whatever may be our pecuniary condition, the means required to render them worthy the high and ennobling purpose for which they were instituted, should be cheerfully granted.

But it is not merely, nor perhaps chiefly, by the additional expenditure of money, that the improvement of our common schools can be most effectually promoted. A very large sum is now annually expended, much of which, in the opinion of intelligent observers, is wasted and misapplied.

A defective organization—the absence of a watchful and efficient supervision, without which the best contrived system will prove imperfect—the acknowledged deficiency of teachers properly qualified for a vocation so important; and the difficulty of obtaining the information, which recent experience and observation have accumulated, are impediments to the advancement of our common schools, much more formidable than the want of pecuniary means.

That the system, as now conducted, produces incalculable good, is universally admitted. That it accomplishes all of which it is capable, or all which the growing wants of the age requires, the concurrent testimony of its most intelligent friends sufficiently disproves. To seek out, and correct whatever defects exist in its organization; to encourage and stimulate to greater usefulness its more perfect features; and to enlarge the sphere and improve the character of all its operations, is an employment well worthy the highest abilities and the most devoted patriotism. In no way can the sum of human happiness be more certainly augmented, or the principles of virtue, morality, and freedom so effectually implanted in the hearts of our children.

In presenting this subject to the consideration of the Legislature, I have felt the greater confidence, in as much as the path of improvement and success is not new or untried. In several of our sister States, plans of improvement of their common schools, have from time to time been suggested, and matured, and the best exertions of the highest and most gifted minds, enlisted in their service.

In the State of New York the attention of the Legislature to this subject has been constant and unremitted. The documents, which at various periods have been published by its authority, as well as the annual reports, of its States superintendent, evince a rescerch and ability and devotion to the cause which have essentially contributed to the formation of that earnest and decided public sentiment in relation to common schools which now prevails in that enlightened and powerful commonwealth.

Through the agency of a State superintendant aided by local assistants, one of which is appointed in each county, and by the superintendants chosen by the several towns, a watchful and salutary supervision over all the schools is constantly maintained, and their condition and progress particularly noted.

Copious reports, containing the results of personal examination, and abounding in valuable information, are annually trausmitted to the State superintendants. By the publication of these reports, by the gratuitous distribution of a highly valuable periodical devoted to the cause of education, and by addresses and lectures from the county superintendants, the public attention is awakened—a spirit of emulation, excited and increasedvigor and activity imparted to the system.

In Massachusetts, also, with a system similar to our own, many improvements have been introduced which have given new energy and efficiency to these nurseries of morality and learning.—The establishment of a board of education, and the institution of Normal schools for the instructions of teachers, are among the means adopted in our parent State to advance the cause of popular education. The Secretary of that board has devoted his time for some years to the acquisition, and dissemination of educational science, and has done much towards awakening an interest in the success of the cause, not only in his own, but in other States.

The result of these enlightened and persevering experiments have been such as usually flow from energetic and well directed efforts. Their beneficent effects are seen and acknowledged.

A few years since, an act embodying many of the features of the Massachusetts system was introduced into the Legislature, and, if I am not mistaken, received the sanction of one of its branches. With the advantage of a longer experiance, and the benefit of more extensive and practical information upon the whole subject, it is hoped that the attempt may be again renewed.

In commending the enquiry to the consideration of the Legislature, I cannot refrain from expressing the hope, that in the views I have presented, I have but reflected the sentiments which prevail among its members; sure I am, that in nothing could we more largely contribute to the permanent welfare of our constituents, than by enlarging the capacities and improving the character of our primary schools.

By the act of Feb. 23, 1828, the proceeds of certain townships of land were set apart "for the promotion of education;" and by section 50 article 4, chapter 17, of the Revised Statutes, it is provided, "that the same shall constitute a permanent fund to be reserved for the benefit of town and district schools;" and that the fund so created "shall be put on interest, in such manner as the Legislature shall from time to time determine."

This fund has been gradually accumulating, and now amounts to the sum of $57,629.

No farther steps have yet been taken to execute the provisions of the act, and the money has heretofore been used for the general purposes of the Treasury. I would respectfully suggest, whether the flourishing condition of our finances will not authorise the investment of this fund and the application of the accuring interest to its future increase.

The quarterly reports of the Inspectors of the State Prison, which have been received during the year, are herewith transmitted, and with the annual report of the Warden, will advise you of the condition of that establishment.

The new prison is now nearly completed; it is constructed upon the most approved plan, and is supposed by competent judges, to combine in an eminent degree, the advantages which modern improvements have suggested. The whole expense incurred for this purpose will amount to about $13,000, of which sum $7000 has been paid by appropriations from the public treasury.

The erection of a new structure, besides contributing to the dicipline of the prison, and the security of the convicts, will in the opinion of the warden, considerably reduce the expense, hitherto found necessary to effect these objects.—The removal of the prisoners from the damp and unhealthy dungeons in which they have been confined, to dry and comfortable apartments, will greatly conduce to their health and comfort; it will render their labor more productive, and improvement and reformation in their morals and conduct, easier and more practicable. The pecuniary affairs of the establishment are manifestly improving, and appear to have been prudently and judiciously managed; there is reason to hope that after the ensuing year, the expense of its support may be chiefly defrayed from its own resources.

In some of the neighboring States, the Legislatures have provided the means of furnishing the convicts with some moral and religious, or temperance periodical. Where this has been practised, it has been found to produce a salutary influence, and it is worthy of enquiry, whether a like measure might not be attended with equally beneficial effects in the prison of this State.

The report of the Bank Commissioners will be herewith laid before you. For a particular account of the present condition of these institutions, and of their operations during the past year, I refer you to that document.

In my last annual communication, I took occasion briefly to advert to several topics of national policy, which were then agitating the public mind.

Since that period, an animating and exciting political canvass has taken place among the people, and the opinions and principles which distinguish the several parties, have been fully and elaborately discussed.

If, in the progress of a contrast, the issue of which was mutually regarded as of vital importance to the welfare of the country, an undue degree of warmth or asperity was occasionally manifested, it is gratifying to know, that it has since given place to that cheerful and ready acquiescense in the will of the majority, which has hitherto formed so striking a feature in the working of our political system.

It remains for those, upon whom the result of that contest has devolved the management of public affairs to exercise the powers entrusted to their care in the spirit of moderation and patriotism, and while upon all occasions, they evince a scrupulous regard to the just rights of the minority, to execute properly and fearlessly those great measures of national policy, which an enlightened and deliberate public judgment has decreed.

Among the questions presented for the consideration of the people, none were more prominent than those relating to the annexation of Texas, and the modification of the existing Tariff.

In all the forms of popular discussion, these were conspicuous and standing themes, and they were everywhere debated with the spirit and ability which their importantce demanded.

The acquisition of the territory comprehended under the name of Texas, has long been an object of deep solicitude to those concerned in the adminstration of the general government; and by none was it more earnestly pursued than by those under whose auspices our first treaties were negociated with Mexico. The singularity of its geographical position, in connection with our own conterminous territory; its broad front and commanding position upon the Gulf of Mexico; its numerous harbors; its fertile soil and genial climate, all conspire to render its peaceful and honorable incorporation into the territory of our Republic, in the highest degree desirable.

Regarded as a means of strengthening and protecting our South-western frontier; as opening new and growing markets for the industry of the North, as tending greatly to extend our internal and external commerce, and above all, as foreclosing against the intrusion of foreign influence, a position so unccessary for our security; the measure, it is believed, must ultimately commend itself to the united approval of the people.

But however weighty may be the considerations which would impel both government and people to desire the consummation of this measure, it is not to be presumed that they would seek it upon other than just and honorable terms. In the patriotism and wisdom of the distinguished statesman to whom the negotiation of this delicate and important question is soon to be confided, we have a sufficient guarantee that the interests and honor of the whole country will be faithfully maintained.

In relation to the present Tariff, it is believed that a still more decided and unequivocal expression of the popular sentiment was then given.

Upon none of the questions involved in the recent canvass, has a more careful and searching scrutiny been bestowed. The general results and minute details of the present system; its influence upon all the interests of our extended country, and its particular bearing upon the prosperity of our own community, have been ably and eloquently expounded. The arguments of its friends have failed to covince a majority of our citizens that the rigorous provisions of the existing law are either just or wise; nor have they been able to perceive, that however beneficial to the interests of the protected classes, the system may have been, it has in any adequate proportion compensated for the burthens it has imposed upon their own.

In the steady and healthy growth of domestic manufactures, all sections of the country and all classes of our citizens would heartily rejoice.—Their success is identified with our national prosperity, and their interests should always receive a just measure of encouragement and support. Under the influence of equal laws, and with the incidental protection which a revenue Tariff would afford, their progress, though gradual, would be certain and secure.

In a government like ours, where the influence of public sentiment is sensibly felt, and certain, ultimately to shape its policy, laws to be salutary and premanent, must be just, moderate and equal. The system which extends to a favorite pursuit, or a particular class, extravagant and unwarrantable advantages, will soon awaken the jealousy of those at whose expense they are conferred, and a reaction equally prejudicial to public and private interests, will inevitably follow. Against these disturbing and ruinous fluctuations, the policy of government cannot be too carefully guarded; and it is hoped, that under the influence of enlightened and patri[illegible] councils, the time is not [illegible]

tant, when it will be satisfactorily and premanently established.

To the government of the whole people, representing the various sections and conflicting interests of our extended country, the settlement of those controverted subjects properly belongs; the deep and absorbing interest they have recently excited in the public mind, would seem to authorize, if not require the notice I have given them.

Upon many of the subjects to which I have referred in this communication, I have dwelt perhaps with unnessary minuteness; a proper estimation of their importance will excuse the unusual prolixity in which I have indulged. Allow me in conclusion, to express the hope, that the session upon which you have entered, will prove agreeable to yourselves, and in its results, acceptable to your constituents; that He who directs all human purposes, may guide your deliberations and render the measures to which they may conduct you, beneficial to the people.

HUGH J. ANDERSON.

Council Chamber, January 3d. 1845.

A Mexican War.—The papers are discussing the results of a war with Mexico; and some of them—the Courier and Enquirer, for instance—talk of the ravages of Mexican privateers, and the ruin they would inflict on our commerce.—They assert that from the variety and extent of our commerce we should be sufferers; and that armed vessels under Mexican letters of marque and reprisal, would be fitted out at our own and at neutral ports to prey upon our trading ships. This is all very pretty at first sight; but aside from the infamy which such language confers on the American who dares to utter it, is entirely false. It is well calculated to frighten old women; but its fallacy will at once be detected and exposed by men of sense.

The practice of privateering is a plunder under the forms of law. That law is the universal sufference of nations. If its rules be violated, the privateering turns to piracy. A vessel fitted out at any of our ports for the purpose of warring against our commerce, no matter how much under the protection of a letter of marque, is a pirate. If captured by a vessel of war, her crew would be hung like dogs, at the yard-arm. If fitted out in a neutral port, after a protest against it by our government, it is a virtual declaration of war against us, by the neutral power who permits it. Neither England, nor France, nor any other European nation would enter into war with us, for anything less than a great cause. If fitted out, in the port of a neutral power against the command of the authorities there, we should be justified in treating its sailors as pirates. Now hanging is a very uncomfortable death, and not to be jumped into willingly.

As to fitting out privateers in a Mexican port—that is rank nonsense. It takes time; and we could blockade every part of Mexico, in two weeks notice. Not a vessel could go in or out, for our cruisers. We could destroy every town along the Mexican seacoast where a privateer could possibly obtain munitions of war; and in less than a week after our squadron arrived there, they would not have a depot for naval operations, of any kind.

N. Y. Aurora.

THE ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.

A Ghent Journal states that there is among the convicts in the prison in that city, a man who, ten years ago, having murdered a schoolmaster from jealousy, was condemned to hard labor for life, and this man is now worth nearly a million of franks. He is clothed in the livery of the convicts, and is working as a bricklayer's laborer—In the same prison there is also living a man who, half a century since was pardoned, and to whom liberty has been offered many times. He, however, is so much accustomed to the life of a prison that he requested as a favour to be allowed to remain there until the time of his death. He is now about 90 years old. He has lost all his relations and friends long since, and has no desire to mix again in a world in which he knows nobody. He is very kindly treated in the prison, as his conduct was always good.

Murder on board a whale ship.—Mr Worth, late first officer of ship Virginia of this port, arrived here Tuesday via Panama, Carthagena and Jamaica, reports the ship Ontario, Gibbs, of Nantucket, touched at Tecamas in November last for wood and water. A seaman of the Ontario, named George Corsa, who had previously been confined on board in irons for mutinous conduct, succeeded in relessing himself from his irons while the ship's company were on shore, (except Mr Brooks, one of the mates, the cook, steward, and Corsa,) procured a musket on board, and shot Mr Brooks dead. He then put some muskets and ammunition in a boat and made for the shore. On the return of the ship's company, and learning the facts from the steward, Corsa was immediately pursued, and learning the facts from the Steward, Corsa was immediately pursued, and found on shore a few miles from Tecamas, concealed in the sand, only a portion of his face remained uncovered. He was arrested, taken to Tecamas, and delivered on board the U. S. sch Shark, to be sent home for trial.—New Bedford Mercury.

Funny Anecdote.—The following anecdote told by the editor of the Concord (Mass.) Freeman is probably just as true now as it ever was, and is certainly too good to be lost:

"Some years ago a bill was reported in the N. York House of Assembly, entitled—'An Act for the preservation of the Heath Hen, and other Game.' The speaker of the House, who was probably not much of a sportsman, gravely read it—'An Act for the preservation of the Heathen, and other game,' a blunder of which he was not unconscious, until an honest member from the North, who had suffered considerably by the depredations of the frontier Indians, moved an amendment by adding the words, 'except Indians.' After the mistake of the Speaker was corrected, the amendment of course became unnecessary, and was withdrawn."

☞ The editor of the Insane Asylum Journal published in Vermont, is about to leave the institution a sane man—cured by editing!

South Carolina Wine.—The editor of the Savannah Republican has samples of eight kinds of wine, made by Dr. Sidney Smith, of Robertville, Beaufort District, S. C. They are the pure juce of the grape, without the addition of any spirits whatever. One of the specimens is from the vintage of 1833, another from that of '38 and the other three from that of the present year. They differ in flavor according to the species of grape from which they were expressed, the names of which they generally bear, as the Warren Madeira, La Clarence, Catawba, Scuppanong, Virginia Seedling, &c. &c. Dr. S. has on hand some 800 gallons of these wines, which he finds useful for all midicinal and culinary purposes, such as the light French wines are used for.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, JANUARY 14, 1845.

GOV. ANDERSON'S MESSAGE.

We publish the excellent Message of Gov. Anderson to-day. We have no doubt that our readers will agree with us in pronouncing it an excellent document. All the subjects of State interest, such as the Finances, the Public Lands, State Prison, Militia Banks, Education, &c., have received a due share of his Excellency's attention; and some of these subjects have been presented to the consideration of the Legislature in the most emphatic language, evincing a high sense of their necessity and importance. The Militia, and the subject of Education, are of the latter class. What he says on these subjects will be read with great interest by all our citizens. The subject of the Militia is one so hackneyed, and admits of such a variety of conflicting opinions, that to do what is best in relation to it, is no easy task. Every movement which has been made in the Legislature for some time past, has been viewed with a jealous eye, and oftentimes suffered with the greatest impatience. As imperfect and ill-digested is the present law, we have heard less complaint about it among the people at large, than of any other law ever passed in relation to it in this State. Whether it can be altered for the better, at the present time, is a mooted point, to be examined, discussed, agreed, and finally decided upon by the wisdom of the State.

In relation to Education, we hope the efforts of the Governor to establish a more efficient system of superintendence and accountability, will not be without their beneficial results. Where the present law has been carried into execution by an efficient Superintending Committee, its good effects have been fully realized, and much good has resulted. But in many cases, the people have become highly exasperated against the law, owing, no doubt, to inefficient committee men and a want of interest in the subject of education among the people. A board of education, as suggested by the Governor, similar to that of Massachusetts or New York, it seems to us would be just the thing to meet the wants of the people and the state of the times.

The people, however, should decide upon these matters, and all others, themselves. The Message speaks for itself. That it reflects truly the condition of the State, and the sufferings of the people, in almost every particular, we have every reason to believe. In behalf of the people in this section, we do not speak unadvisedly, when we say, that it meets in general with unqualified approbation.

What ought to be found in a Newspaper?

In answer to this, we should say, something useful, moral, beneficial. Something that will inform the mind and elevate the feelings, that will make us wiser and better, that will teach us to do our duties to ourselves and our fellow-citizens, that will place before us good examples and promote industry, frugality, temperance, peace and virtue; something that will advance our prosperity, and enable us to follow our several occupations with greater understanding, and consequently with greater success. And if anecdotes, and shrewd sayings, containing wit, humor, or satire, can be introduced, without a violation of good taste, some of them, by way of seasoning, are proper.

What do some expect to find in a Newspaper?—They expect to find all kinds of fiction, fun, fancy, folly, fighting, fainting, flights, love, laziness, sufferings, surmizes, suspicions, carricatures, courtships, cottillions, coteries, connundrums, cordage, camphor, catgut, conflagrations, money musick, marriages, etc. etc., *and so on.* And if a paper is not filled up with these things, there are not a few who will say, "there's nothing worth reading this week." "Such a paper *aint* worth having." However well filled it may be with such matter as would be useful, these folks are never satisfied; every thing is put down to the score of nonsense and consigned to oblivion, the moment the heads of the articles are referred to.

Such persons as these, with those like them, should remember that there are a few other persons in society, besides themselves, who having different tastes, have as good a right to be indulged as they; and that utility, which is the distinguishing character of the age, should not be sacrificed for works of imagination.

Legislative Proceedings.—Jan. 4th. In Convention the two Houses chose seven Councillors, and the Secretary of State.

In Senate.—An order was presented in relation to the public printing, proposing a committee to contract with some individual who would do the business at a proper rate.

In House.—A Committee was chosen to examine the Treasurer's Accounts

Monday, Jan. 6.—In the Senate, various matters were discussed, such as the public printing, Rules and Orders, &c. Some discussion arose about the contract for printing. Mr. Barnes hoped the contract would not be closed by the Committee before presenting it to the Legislature. The whole subject was laid on the table. Adj.

Jan. 7.—In the Senate, the Joint Standing Committees were announced. Mr. Pillsbury offered the following Resolutions in relation to Texas.

"1. Resolved, That obedience to the known and expressed will of the people is the predominent principle of a Representative Democracy.

"2. Resolved, That the racent Presidential Canvass the question of the annexation of Texas to the United States was one of paramount importance, and as such was the subject of full and free discussion, and that by the vote of Maine for James K. Polk, the open and avowed advocate of the measure, the people of Maine have avowed their sentiments in a language that cannot be misunderstood.

"3. Resolved, That as two independent Governments, holding their independence in their own rights, the United States of the North American confederacy and the Republic of Texas, are under no moral or political obligation to consult the will or pleasure of any other power on Earth, as to the question of their Union, and that on the terms it is for them and them alone to decide.

"4. Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed and our representatives requested to give their support to the immediate annexation of Texas to the United States, the boundary lines between that Territory so annexed, and Mexico to be hereafter adjusted by Treaty."

A motion was made to lay these Resolutions on the table. Mr. Chase objected. He thought the time for action had fully come. Messrs. Rose and Dunn tho't best to lay them on the table. No question was taken. Adjourned.

House.—Joint Standing Committees announced.—Petition for the Portland and Montreal Railroad presented. Report of Bank Commissioners referred. A discussion on the Order for printing. An amendment was made to the order, and it was passed.

Jan. 8.—In the Senate, a discussion on the Texan Resolutions. They were finally laid on the table.—So much of the Governor's Message as relates to Texas was referred to a select committee. The committee to examine the state of the Treasury, reported that the accounts had been managed in the best manner, and that its affairs were in fine condition. Adj.

The proceedings of the House are not reported.

Jan. 9.—In the Senate, several papers passed in concurrence. The Senate proceeded to discuss the Texan Resolutions, to which was added a Resolution in favor of the occupation of Oregon. They were referred to a Special Committee. In Convention, James White, Esq. was chosen State Treasurer.

In the House, the joint order in relation to Texas was referred to a Special Committee, of whom Allen, of Alfred, was chairman.

Jan. 10.—In the Senate, Mr. Rose, on the part of the Valuation Committee, reported in part, that if any Valuation was made and reported to this Legislature, it should be made by the Valuation Committee of 13, chosen by the last Legislature. The Report was laid on the table.

In the House, Resolutions in relation to Texas and Oregon were received from the Senate, and after some discussion, referred to a Joint Committee on the part of the House. An order was introduced requiring the House to meet at 9 o'clock, A. M., and *laid on the table.* The Montreal Railroad, the destruction of crows, and bounty on other animals were the other subjects presented for future action.

Proceedings of Congress.—The subjects which have occupied the attention of Congress for the last week, are Texas, the Mexican Indemnity and Oregon. Various motions have been submitted and referred. No action has been taken on any of these topics, and it is not probable that any will for some time to come. At the last advices, several names had been sent to the Senate for confirmation, viz.—V. D. Parris, Benjamin Kingsbury, Alfred Stone, to be Collector of Bath, and Benj. Wiggin, to be Collector of Belfast.

The State Valuation.—This subject has come up again for consideration in the Legislature. A committee was chosen at the last session, to sit in the recess, and report to the present Legislature. That committee has reported progress, i. e. that they have entered upon the duty assigned them, but have not completed it.—Now that committee must necessarily receive its discharge, and a new committee be chosen composed of members of the present Legislature.

It seems to us that this Valuation affair, taking it from begining up to the present time, has cost the State a large sum of money, *and* much valuable time, both of which, with requisite prudence might have been prevented. Sure *we* are that if any rich individual had managed his own valuation in the same manner, a serious question would have arisen, whether he was capable of managing his own business. Be this as it may, we think the Valuation might have been disposed of long ere this, and in such a manner as to have been acceptable to the people.

That the present iniquitous Whig Valuation, ought to be revised, modified, or destroyed and a new one placed in its stead, few men in this quarter doubt. Even the Whigs themselves only speak of it to condemn it. But fro our law making power to discuss the subject for weeks—choose a committee of sixteen with the power to appoint thirteen clerks, to spend half a session in its consideration—then dismiss the committee and throw away all they had done—close the session without having accomplished a thing, at an expense to the State of $3000 dollars, and then finally raise up another Bill by choosing a committee of sixteen with power to employ two clerks to sit in the recess, is beyond endurance, is entirely unprecedented and is a fair subject of remonstrance. People are unwilling to be taxed for such kind of Legislation. They are willing to bear all necessary burdens; but they are quite too frugal to pay with a good grace for what they have not had, or for what a prudent foresight would have prevented.

Greater wisdom should control this subject in future. It should be disposed of at once. It should be referred to a committee who knows enough to be their own clerks, and each member of the committee should be present at every sitting and work night and day, till the whole business was fully completed. The work on committee being properly done the Legislature need not be detained twen ty four hours upon it, and if it was not properly done they need not be detained longer; for they might consign the report to the Table, and by that means add another to a former decision, that the Whig Valuation was not worthy a place on the Statute Book

---

Mr. Torry, who was convicted in Baltimore of enticing Slaves from their masters, was placed in the State Penitentiary a week ago last Monday. He goes into the weaving department. He was convicted on three indictments. On the 1st, confinement in the Penitentiary from Dec. 28, 1844, to the 2nd of April, 1847. On the 2nd, until April, 1849. On the third, until 2nd of April, 1851. Total, six years. Guess he begins to think the way of the transgressor is hard.

EIGHTH OF JANUARY.

Temperance Mass Meeting at Paris according to notice, previously given, many of the citizens of Paris and neighboring Towns assembled at the meeting House on Paris Hill at ten o'clock A. M. when S. F. Brown, Esq. was called to the chair. The following Resolution introduced by Judge Emery, was discussed. viz:—

Resolved, "That the temperance movements throughout our Country and the world are fraught with solemn results, for good, or for evil; that no good man can stand aloof and indifferent to the consequences; if good he ought to engage heart and soul in the cause; if evil he ought to oppose it with all the power that God has given him." The Resolution was briefly and spiritedly explained by the mover, taking the ground that no good man can be nutral or indifferent upon this subject. After some remarks from the Rev Mr Davis, who pertinently observed that the nature of the resolution was calculated to take us of the fence. Mr. Dow, from Portland was introduced, who went into the resolution and the whole subject in his usual spirited and happy manner.—He took the ground that man in this world is morally bound to do all the good he can. Whatever position in society he may occupy, from this obligation he cannot absolve himself. The talant and ability he posesses must be used and improved to promote the welfare of his fellow men, or he stands self convicted of an offence against the moral law—to seek and pursue his own interest or happiness exclusively, disregarding the good of others exhibits him a heartless and reckless creature, standing in the unamiable attitude of the Jackass, who cried out let every one look out for his toes, when he danced among the chickens.

Mr. Hawkins, of Oxford next addressed the meeting; reworking on the solemnity off the resolution—the importance of the temperance cause to man in all his various relations and interests—his relation, health and more especially his future destiny, it having been declared from the highest authority that no drenkard could enter the Kingdom of God.

Mr. Walton, of Portland was next introduced to the meeting as an old Soldier in the cause—a genuine Washingtonian,—always ready to work—he explained his attitude, by relating an anecdote of the excentric John Randolph, who once in his exordium to a speech, said "he hoped, if he should directly or remotely allude to the question in issue, he should be called to order," (pleasent countenances and an inclination to cheer,) he would try to speek from Book,—facts and statistias would speak louder than he could—in Portland the principal field of his operations five hundred inebriates had been raised from the gutter,—only forty of whom had ever backsliden—one of the means which kept them wide awake was frequedt meetings seven hundred of which they had holden, and interesting too—they were all workers, and not sleepers,—if they did sleep, they had to sleep with one eye open. Moral suasion was the grand instrumentallty by which the inebriate had been raised,—these they once thought were the hard cases,—but they now found the moderate drinkers were the had cases,—but the *hardest of all cases* were the "rum traffickers,"—on them moral suasion hard no more power than "April Showers on the hide of a goose,"—law was the only instrument that could begin to reach their case,—the only alternative was to put them where they could look through the "ten of Diamonds."

Mr. Robinson, from Greenwood next took the stand—although for many years a temperance man, till recently he had been but a private citizens, and compartively unknown in the great temperance reform. Recent developements in his own town of rather a bloody character, had lately brought him somewhat into notice. Moral suasion had done a good and a great work; but there was one case among them, a little the hardest of any; and which moral suasion would not touch, it was a man, who had stood so high in life as to have misrepresented them in the Legislature. He trafficked in the poison, as well as used it himself,—for such, the law was the only remedy,—the law could not morally reform men, bnt it could restrain them from mischief, and that was its office. Before Mr. R. had finished his remarks the hour of adjournment arrived, and the assembly separated for dinner.

At one o'clock having reassembled and Mr. R. concluded his remarks, the audience were enlivened by the choir, who sung the following ode partly original in an original tune prepared for the occasion.

"Blow ye the Trumpet, blow,
"The gladly solemn sound—
"Let all the nations know,
"To earth remotest bound:
"The year of Jubilee is come
"Return, ye ransomed sinners, home."

Swell your triumphant Song,
And raise your standard high
Till thousands join the throng
And echoe back the cry,
"The year of Jubilee is come
"Return, ye suffering captives home."

Still louder swell the strain
"The year of Jubilee
Till every tribe and name
Shall shout "*were free, were free*"
"The year of Jubilee has come,
"And we have reached our blessed home."

The resolution introduced in the morning was then passed in the affirmative unanimously.

R. K. Goodenow, Esq. then read the following resolved, viz:—

Resolved, That the traffic in intoxicating drink, except for medicinal and mechanical purposes, is inconsistant with individual happiness and public prosperity, and therefore aught to be suppressed.

Mr. Shirely, of Portland was introduced to speak on the resolution, who illustrated the influence of the traffic on individuals and domestic happiness. That while the traffic in most other things might be useful and promote the convenience of men, the traffic in liquors was altogether bad and dangerous—it made wretched wives and miserable children and degraded men, destroying them physically, mentally and morally—the traffic had a wonderful effect on mans character for truth—it seemed to take away his capacity for truth telling—it ultimately made men consummate liars—so much so that they would, in the emphatic language of a brother, after a while get so as to "lie the teeth off of a hand-saw."

Mr. Dow, then illustrated the influence of the traffic upon public prosperity—showing that a large amount of the taxes we have to pay goes to defray the expences occasioned by the traffic—as the use sends large numbers into our Poor Houses Penetentiaries, Hospitals and prisons—that the expense of all these establishments may in the main, be charged to the traffic—as also the cost in criminal prosecution. That while it was lawful and proper to take ones property to promote the public good, it would seem to be a strange and new doctrine to take it to support mischief. That the traffic was an infamous offence—a most infamous offence—and should be declared so by law. This proposition was maintained and illustrated by showing that the traffic occasioned the intellectual moral and physical ruin of man—it produced death in its very worst and most hideous aspect,—by delirem tremens—and suicide in that state. That any Parent would prefer to loose his fond and favorite son by the steel of the assassin, rather than he should be murdered by inches in the drunkard making process.

Several other Gentlemen having made remarks on the resolution, the meeting adjourned till after supper, when the discussion was renewed by Mr. Dow, and Judge Emery, who illustrated the evil on individual happiness, by showing its effect on the intellectual character & bearing of Poets and men of the highest order of genius. The interest of the discussion was maintained till a late hour, when another resolve was proposed virtually saying all would use their utmost efforts to expel the traffic and use of ardent spirit from the Town of Paris within one year. The last resolution like the former might have passed without opposition had not one unfortunate individual misconceived the spirit of it, and opposed it as premature, and our presuming too much of ourselves in the onset and in our present unprepared state. However, the superior tact of the gentleman, who accidently at the moment filled the chair, to gether with the lateness of the hour precluded much discussion, and the resolve passed without much trouble. Having passed a vote of thanks, to the gentlemen from Portland for their efforts on the occasion, and having all joined in singing the good old tune of "old Hundred" the meeting was closed with Prayer by Rev. Mr. Davis.

Seldem if ever has the eighth of January, the anuversary of one of the greatest events in the history of our Country passed more to the satisfaction of the citizens of our village. And if we may judge from the high tone of the resolves passed, from the fixed purpose and courage manifested, at the meeting we have reason to expect that during the coming year the friends of the cause will do glorious battle in its behalf; and that before the expiration of the year not a vestage or trace of the enemy will be left within our limits. Could this prove the spirit of prophecy, not to us only, but the whole Country, on the recurrence of the next anniversary a whold nation would enthusiastically join in singing Hail Columbia, happy land!

A State Liberty Convention takes place at Augusta on the 21st inst.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—The 8th inst. was celebrated at this place by a large Mass Temperance meeting in a manner which we hope may be productive of much good. The proceedings of the meeting we publish to-day. The meeting was conducted with great decorum, and everything was marked with harmony and decision. Men from all quarters were present, and the ladies did not keep back. Messrs. Dow and Walton, veterans in the temperance cause, were present to lend their aid. The people are waking up to the importance of this subject. According to appearances the citizens in most of our towns will be called on to vote, on the question next spring, whether licenses for the sale of Ardent Spirit, except for medicinal and mechanical purposes, shall be granted or not. *Are you ready for the question.*

GOV. BRIGGS' OPINION OF ANNEXATION.—In the Annual Message to the Legislature, he says:—

"Of the injustice, unconstitutionality and inadmissibility of the Annexation of Texas to the United States, under any circumstances whatever, the people of Massachusetts, by the united voice of two successive Legislatures, have expressed their opinion in the most solemn and impressive manner."

He hopes she will remain firm in her position.

GLORIOUS NEWS.—We notice the following advertisement in the Norway Advertisor:—

"*Anthony Bennett* would inform his friends and the public that he will hereafter keep his house as a *Temperance Tavern*. Travellers may depend on finding good accommodations for themselves and their horses." Good! We thank you for that step, and wish you success in your business. Which of the three Tavern-keepers in this town, who are in the same condition that Bennett *was*, will be first to consecrate their Houses to Temperance?

COUNCILLORS.—The following gentleman were chosen Councillors a week ago Saturday:

Theodore Ingalls, of Cumberland; Chas. Stetson, of Penobscot; Joshua E. Elliott, of Waldo; James C. Whitman, of Lincoln; John R. Redman of Hancock; Moses Mason, of Oxford; Isaac S. Small, of Kennebec.

Philip C. Johnson, Esq. was chosen Secretary of State.

☞The Bangor Mercury has a Flag at the head of its Editorial Department with "Native American" inscribed upon it, in large plain letters. Is it true that the Editor is a Simon Pure decendant of the Native Americans? If so of course he has a very erect form and long strait hair, with other things to match. How is this? We were not aware the any of the Aboriginies in Penobscot had arrived at so high a point of fame as to be Editors.

Taken on suspicion.—Mr. Richard W. Houghton, of Norway, was a few days ago arrested on suspicion of having passed counterfeit money and carried to Hollis, York County, for trial. The circumstances we learn to be the following. Sometime in July or August last, a gentleman, who said he was from Massachusetts, entered Hollis and purchased of a farmer a valuable horse, for which he paid in cash $85. When the bargain was closed, the horse delivered and taken away, the farmer to his surprise found that his money was counterfeit. He went to Massachusetts in pursuit of the rogue, and spent much time in search, but all to no purpose. The farmer of late through accident was by some means led to suspect Mr. Houghton as the one who defrauded him, and has caused him to be arrested, and put upon his trial.

Since the above was in type, we learn that Mr. Houghton has been bound over in the sum of $2,000.

MONSTROUS CONSPIRACY FOUND OUT.

At New York, in the latter part of last week, there were arrested four colored men, William Wales, alias Bombay, Jeremiah Simmons, Geffrey Overton and Samuel Finney, on complaint of another colored man named George D. Morse, whose life they had threatened to take. The circumstances attending the case, the News says, are as follows: It appears that a conspiracy had been formed amongst the colored inhabitants of Princess Ann County (Va.) to murder the white population of the eastern shore, and such of the black as would not join them in their deeds of murder in the course of the holidays. Several negroes in New York, were cognizant, if not actually engaged in aiding the insurgents, and one of the number, named Hodges, had gone hither to take a part in carrying out the plans.

The facts of the contemplated insurrection and the names of several engaged in it, having come to the knowledge of Morse, whose parents live in the section of the country referred to, and for whose safety he felt alarmed, he wrote, or caused to be written, a letter to the authorities of Virginia, communicating all he knew on the subject, which led to the arrest of Hodges, and several others implicated in the matter. Wales, Simmons, Overton, and Finney, having by some means been apprized of what had transpired, suspected Morse of having communicated the information to the authorities, became so enraged against him as to threaten to take his life; whereupon he applied to the Police, who caused them to be arrested and held to bail in the sum of $300 each.—Port. Amer.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON—*Fish thrown Ashore.* A friend who has just returned from the sea shore of New Jersey, informs us that the whole shore for thirty or forty miles, is covered with dead fish, cast up by the sea. They are of all kinds, from the smallest perch to the largest sturgeon, some rock fish weighing forty or fifty pounds, and rich sea bass. Many of the fish are thrown up before they are dead. So great is the number, that a gentleman computed that on Leaming's Beach alone there must be 10,000 bushels. What has happened among the fish, we cannot tell, as we do not know to what unwholesome influences they are liable in the deeps below, but something extraordinary must have been in operation to produce an evil so extensive. Was it a volcanic eruption? [Phil. U. S. Gaz.

VERY IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Banishment of Santa Anna.—By a slip from the office of the New York Herald, dated Wednesday, Jan. 8, 1845, 3 o'clock, P. M. we receive the following important intelligence.

The Ventura, fourteen days from Vera Cruz, arrived at New Orleans on the 28th ult:

She brings the important intelligence—important to Mexico—that Santa Anna has been banished from that republic.

This news may be considered authentic. His army first arrested him, and then Congress by a decree, formally banished him for his political and financial crimes.

It is thought that his late cabinet has probably met the same fate.

SLAVERY IN KENTUCKY.—A letter in the Vermont Chronicle, from a respectable citizen of Louisville, says:

"I know the real sentiments of most of our leading men, and I believe a decided step will be taken to amend the Constitution of Kentucky, with a view to the extirpation of slavery; it is ruining us as a people, impoverishing us as a State, and poisoning our public and private morals."

Gov. Dorr's case.—The Providence Gazette of Jan. 6 says—

"We learn that the counsel of Gov. Dorr had a long interview with their client, the prisoner, on Saturday, in the course of which Gov. Dorr signed an application for a writ of error to bring his case before the supreme court of the United States. From what we can learn, it is very probable that the writ will be granted, and if, the final decision is favorable, Mr Dorr will of course be liberated."

Bishop Onderdonk has been found guilty of several charges preferred against him, and the official sentence pronounced upon him, of which the following is the conclusion:—

"It is hereby ordered and declared that the sentence of this court upon the suspendent, is, suspension from the office of a bishop in the church of God, and from all the functions of the sacred ministry; and this court do hereby solemnly pronounce and declare that the Right Reverend Benjamin Treadwell Onderdonk is suspended from all exercise of his episcopal and ministerial functions; and do order that the notice of this sentence required by said canon, be communicated by the presiding bishop, under his hand and seal, to the ecclesiastical authority of every diocese of this church.

{ Seal. } Given under my hand and seal this third day of January, A. D. 1845.

PHIL'R CHASE.

Sen. bishop and president of the court."

A WARNING TO FARMERS.—Yesterday morning several loads of large well fatted, and well dressed hogs were brought into the market, but they were all more or less tainted. They were upon the sleds before the animal heat had entirely left the body, and though but a few hours had elapsed they had become tainted. It happens that hogs are brought into market frozen upon the surface while taint is working at the back bone, on account of not being left to get clear of the animal heat. Haste in getting hogs to market in such cases is productive of great waste.

Bangor Mercury.

BANGOR SLATE.—The Bangor Democrat says: "There are now at work at the Piscataquis quarry, several men from the Welch quarries, who declare that the slate they are now getting out is fully equal, if not superior, to that of Wales. It works admirably, and is of good color and uniform thickness. Several tons have recently been hauled to this city, and we learn that the proprietors intend to enter largely into the business.—Thus, if the Salemites wont have our shingles, they can try our slates. We see no reason why our city may not become as famous in the slate trade, as is its namesake in Wales. This would soon be the case were suitable and responsible individuals to engage in the business."

Execution at Worcester, Mass.—The extreme sentence of the law was executed on Friday upon Thomas Barrett, convicted of the murder of Mrs Ruth Houghton, an elderly woman, who lived in Lunenburg. The execution took place in the jail at Worcester, and was strictly private, only about twenty persons being present, who were invited by the sheriff to witness the awful spectacle.

The Old Dutchman and his Hen when he wanted her to set.—The Dutchman said, "I have one hen, and I vant her to set on te eggs and she vont. I pushe her town and up she gets again—I push her town von, too, three times, and she gets up four, five, six times. Den I get one box, dis larche, and dat long, and I push it down over her, and den I lif one corner of te box, and mine Cot, dere I see her standing up sitting just te same."

☞The Southern papers are urging the establishment of cotton factories in the Southern States. Slave labor is to be employed in them.

PAY OF THE ARMY.

The bill before the House, introduced by the Hon. James A. Black, to reduce the pay of the army, is nearly a copy of that which passed the House of Representatives during the last session of Congress It makes a very material reduction in the rates of pay. All pay for extra services is cut off by the bill. It fixes the term of service at West Point to four years, and authorizes all supernumreary officers to be select defrom West Point. The number of quarter masters are reduced, in the bill, to 20. The pay of privates is six dollars per month, and one dollar in addition for each soldier and musician who receive an honorable discharge. Corporal punishment is abolished; but an enlisted man may be sentenced to hard labor for desertion from the Army or Marine corps, for a period of not less than one or more than six years. All supplies, it is required, shall be purchased by contract with the lowest bidder.

A Political Joke.—One of the last and best stories is told of a man at Williamsburg, N. Y., who previous to the election of Mr. Polk, had made a contract for the digging of a cellar. It is told of him, that when the result became known, he at once abandoned his intention, as there being no longer any protection to American labor, he would be enabled to *import his cellars ready dug!*

Fascination and Fear.—A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce relates the following incident:

Once in a forest watched for a few moments a striped squirrel crawling slowly towards the open jaws of a rattlesnake, which stretched across the road, in the path my horse was travelling. A second thought induced me to cease idle gazing; and, at once dismounting, I cut a long pole, drove the reptile from the path, and took the squirrel up in my hand without its attempting to escape; but it died in a few minutes, although not within ten feet of the serpent.

☞A new company has been formed on the Kennebec for running a steam boat from Boston to Hallowell. They intend to build a first rate boat. Steamboating will be carried on briskly next season between different points in Maine and Boston. Travelling will undoubtedly be cheap.

'Pompey, are you willing to be damned, if it be the Lord's will?' inquired a pious friend. 'Oh yes, Massa, and more too; I'm willing to have you damned too,' replied Pompey.

HOMŒPATHY.—One grain of time dissolved in a bucket-full of industry, and taken one drop at a dose every hour in the day, is a sure cure for dirty-shirt-ativeness and patched pantaloonry.

March of intellect in England.—At the Sandwich session lately, 'twelve wise men' returned a verdict of not guilty in respect to a charge against a female prisoner, but accompanied it with the *hope that she would not do it again!*

Love.—'What is love, Clara?' said Bill the other night, as he sat by the side of his sweetheart. 'Love! Bill, I hardly know what it is, but suppose it must be getting married and kissing little babies.' Bill fainted.

Two ways of telling a story.—The origin of 'Nine tailors make a man,' is said to be as follows:—'A poor beggar stopped near a tailor's shop, where nine men were at work, and craved charity; each contributed his mite, and presented the beggar with the total. The beggar went upon his knees, declaring they had made a man of him.'

☞The Massachusetts Legislature met in Boston on the 1st inst. Levi Lincoln was elected President of the Senate, and Samuel H. Walley, Jr., Speaker of the House.

RETAILERS. There are but 37 retailers in this city—less than a year ago. In twelve months we trust there will be but two, and these appointed by the city.—Portland Tribune.

DUELLING.—That was a good reply of the Roman Marius to the Gaul that sent him a challenge—'If you are tired of life, you can go and hang yourself.'

☞The report published in the papers, of an abolition riot in Georgetown, Ohio, on the occasion of a recapture of negro slaves by some Kentuckians is a hoax, afloat by some brainless wag. The hoax took, however, both in the North and South, and a great deal of indignation has been expended on the subject.

YOU SHALL BELIEVE.—Belief is not an act of the will. Sufficient evidence *compels* our assent; so listen, dear reader, and I will convince you that Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is far the best remedy for diseases of our climate to be found in this country. It is formed by chemical extracts from vegitables (the Wild Cherry, Pine, &c.) that nature seems to have placed here as powerful antidotes to all affections of the Lungs and Liver that our ever changing climate induces. After the skill of our greatest physicians was exhausted, it has cured Asthma in various cases. It cured a lady of an incipient Consumption, whose family had all died of the same disease. Refer to Isaac Platt, Esq., Editor of the "Poughkepsie Eagle." Thomas Cozens, Haddonfield, N. J., testifies, *under oath*, that it cured him of an internal Abscess, violent Cough, raising of Blood, &c., after he was deemed beyond hope. We could refer to plenty of such instances of its uncommon power. The doubting are invited to inquire of individuals and cases that we allude to, as we publish no statements that will not bear the most rigid scrutiny.

☞See Adv. of Dr. Wistar's Balsam in another column of this paper. bab32

A BARGAIN IN A FARM.

THE valuable Intervale and Upland lots of land situated near "Snow's Falls," in Paris, known a the Bemis Farm, consisting of 350 acres of the best land in the County, is offered for sale. It will be sold together, or in Lots to suit purchasers. Apply to

FRANCIS BEMIS.

Paris, Dec. 10, 1844. 6w31

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.

FILLING, Separating, Cleaning and Setting Artificial Mineral Pivot Teeth, done by

T. H. BROWN, Paris-Hill.

Price.—Filling with Gold, from	50 cts to	$1,00.
do Tin Foil,	25	50.
Cleaning set of Teeth,	50	1,00.
Setting Pivot Teeth,	$1,00	1,50, & 2,00

Work warranted.—March 28. tf 47

WILLIAM K. KIMBALL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

CANTON MILLS, Me.

DR. JOHN D. BUZZELL'S Family Medicines.

VEGETABLE BILIOUS BITTERS.

THESE Bitters are particularly serviceable when used alone in all cases of obstructions in the stomach and bowels, in chronic affections of the liver, and all other derangements and diseases proceeding from a diseased state of that organ; such as loss of appetite, fulness of the stomach, costiveness, dizziness and headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Dispepsy, Faintness and sinking in the stomach, eruptions on the face and neck, and are an excellent purifier of the Blood. When these Bitters are taken in connection with the Vegetable Pills and Anti-acid preparation they will remove most inveterate chronic diseases, even in cases where mercury has been unsuccessfully administered.

VEGETABLE BILLIOUS PILLS.

The reputation of these Pills stands unrivalled for the cure of nervous or Billious headache, costiveness, indigestion, dyspepsia and all disorders of the stomach: they are so compounded as to be slow in their operation, but after they have thoroughly operated upon the stomach and bowels, one or two pills is sufficient to purge the system, and in their operation they not only purge and cleanse the stomach and bowels from every impurity, but strengthen and give new life and vigor to the digestive organs, &c.

ANTI-ACID AND CARMITATIVE PREPARARION.

This medicine has been successfully used for sourness and wind in the stomach, and is a valuable specific in all cases of nervous irritability and hysteria, hypochondria, asthma, palsy and apoplexy, &c.

COUGH MIXTURE.

The reputation of this mixture stands unrivalled for the cure of all caughs proceeding from colds, asthma, chronic catarrh, influenza and inflammation of the lungs or pleura, and chronic affections of the liver, which frequently produce consumption. It is decidedly the best medicine ever discovered for the cure of the whooping cough.

COMPOUND STRENGTHENING PLASTER.

All who have used this plaster have found it to be a sure remedy for pain or weakness in the stomach, back, side, chest, loins, muscles, joints, &c., and for lung and liver complaints, coughs, colds, asthma, rheumatism, &c.

HERMORRHOIDAL, OR PILE POWDER.

This medicine may be relied upon to give immediate relief, and its use persevered in, will effect a certain cure of this truly painful and troublesome disease. This specific has been used by the proprietor in his practice for more than fourteen years, and he has never known an instance where it has failed to effect a cure. Try it.

Ointment for the cure of the Itch and all other cautaneous

ERUPTIONS.

This ointment is a safe and efficacious remedy for the cure of the Itch and all cutaneous eruptions, and for a scald head, one of the worst of humors.

It is a sure remedy for sores and humors upon the face with which children are afflicted, curing without leaving a scar, observing in all cases to take according to accompanying directions, the anti-eruptive or cooling powder.

ANTI-ERUPTIVE OR COOLING POWEER.

A sure remedy for inflammation of the blood or other fluids from which proceeds the St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, and other eruptions of the skin.

Agents—Oxford County.

Paris, J. C. MARBLE; Norway, J. Crockett; Oxford, J. Wilson; New Mills, S. Lane; Peru, Wm. Walker, Brock & Co.; Buckfield, S. Bridgham, N. Harlow; Canton, J. M. Deshon; Turner, Wm. Bray, S. B. Holt; Woodstock, D. H. Hamniford, Russ & Adams; Livermore, Bretton & Washburn; Rumford, J. H. Wardwell, J. Graham; Dixfield, C. L. Chase; Mexico, J. M. Dolloff; Hebron, L. S. Bumpuss; Minot, J. Parsons; Bethel, Kimball & Crocker, H. Holt, 2d; West Bethel, H. Ward; Newry, N. P. Ryerson; Hanover, M. W. Kimball; Rumford Point, O. C. Bolster; Peru, L. Bolster; Auburn, C. S. Packard.—Oct. 29, 1844.—ep1y

GREAT

ENGLISH REMEDY

For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and Consumption!

THE great and only remedy for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, and Consumption, is the HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE, discovered by the celebrated Dr. Buchan, of London, England, and introduced into the United States under the immediate superintendence of the inventor.

The extraordinary success of this medicine, in the cure of Pulmonary diseases, warrants the American Agent in soliciting for treatment the WORST POSSIBLE CASES that can be found in the community—cases that seek relief in vain from any of the common remedies of the day, and have been given up by the most distinguished Physicians, as *Confirmed and Incurable.* The Hungarian Balsam has cured and will cure the *most desperate of Cases.* It is no quack nostrum, but a standard English medicine, of known and established efficacy.

Every family in the United States should be supplied with Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, not only to counteract the consumptive tendencies of climate, but to be used as a preventive medicine in all cases of Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Chest, Irritation and Soreness of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Emaciation and General Debility, Asthma, Influenza, Hooping Cough, and Croup.

☞Sold, in large bottles, at $1 per bottle, with full directions for the restoration of Health.

Pamphlets, containing a mass of English and American by chemical extracts from vegitables (the Wild Cherry, certificates, and other evidence showing the unequalled merits of this great English Remedy, may be obtained of the Agent, gratuitously.

DAVID F. BRADLEE, sole Agent for the United States, 119 Court-street, Boston.

Agents.

Paris, M. Hammond; Buckfield, Long & Jewett; Norway, Hall & Dow; Bethel, R. A. Chapman; Dixfield, C. P. Chase; Turner, John Blake; Portland, Edward Mason, Druggist.—Nov. 5, 1844. 1yN26

Limited Partnership.

THE subscribers, ABARNETHY GROVER and FORDYCE C. BURBANK, both of Bethel, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, and JOSEPH H. WARDWELL, of Rumford, in said County, have entered into a Limited Partnership, to continue three years from date, under the name and style of

GROVER & BURBANK,

for the transaction of the ordinary business of a Country Store, at Bethel, aforesaid. Said Abarnethy Grover and Fordyce C. Burbank are the general partners in said Co-Partnership, and said Joseph H. Wardwell is the Special partner, and has contributed, as his share to the common stock, one thousand dollars as capital.

Dated at Bethel the first day of Oct. 1844.

ABARNETHY GROVER.
FORDYCE C. BURBANK.
J. H. WARDWELL.

STATE OF MAINE, SS.—Oct. 3d, 1844.—Appeared the aforesaid Grover, Burbank and Wardwell and acknowledged the above instrument to be their free and voluntary act.

Before me, THOMAS AMORY DEBLOIS,
Justice of Peace.

P. S. The public are respectfully invited to give them due share of patronage. 6w24

C. W. WALTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

DIXFIELD-ILVLAGE, MAINE.

$ 10,000 REWARD

Will be paid to any Physician who will produce a better Compound for Family use than the

GENUINE DUTCH OR

GERMAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

STYLED

THE LION OF THE DAY.

☞TO the inhabitants of the United States and the Canadas—The Pills, well called the Lion of the Day, are respectfully recommended to the attention and trial of all those subject to the attacks of *Billous, Dyspeptic,* and other Chronic diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels. These Pills have long been without a successful rival in Germany, and throughout Europe, and many years in various parts of the United States, by the most eminent Physicians, as a Family Medicine.

This Pill is composed of extracts from nine parts of the Vegetable kingdom. They are warranted safe in their operation and effects. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their effects, and unrivalled in their results. They have long received the most flattering recommendation from the Medical Faculty; such men as Dr. Mott, and Dr Gruernsey, of N. York; Dr Delamater, Dr Hosack, and Dr Landon, of Dutchess county; and Hon. B. Peck, M. D., of Glen Falls—these men have long stood at the head of their profession.

Again: gastic irritation debilitates the digestive organs and becomes a fruitful source of disease: in some people *Dyspepsia,* in others, *Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Hypochondria, Asthma, Gout, Piles, Epilepsy, Low Spirits, Chronic Diarrhœa, Pulmonary Consumption, Sick Headache, Eruption of the Skin, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Yellow and Billious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Heartburn, Costiveness, Female Weakness, Jaundice, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Humors, and all Billious complaints.* These different complaints are each, one and about the same, followed by a train of others, equally as detrimental, and perhaps fatal to human life. Like bad legislation, one bad law must be supported by others equally as injurious to the prosperity of the State. A perfectly healthy body is like a well tuned instrument, every string of which vibrates in unison, and the least injury to any one throws it into disorder.

These Pills are not intended as a thorough purgative, as some will have it; they are intended to strengthen the system that has run down, and regulate the whole human structure, and remove all obstruction and assist nature in its violated laws.

For sale in almost every town in the United States and the Canadas. Price 25 cts. Directions on each box.

Be sure when you purchase that you get the Lion of the Day, having the written name of Merritt Griffin on each box.

For full particulars, see small circulars deposited with each agent below mentioned.

AGENTS IN OXFORD COUNTY.

South Waterford, A. Houghton.
Lovell, Weeks & Kimball, and J. Walker.
Fryeburg, H. C. Buswell.
Brownfield, N. C. Rice.
Hiram, S. Flye.
Woodstock, J. Bicknell.
North Paris, Houghton & Bisbee.
South Paris, O. H. Paine.
Norway, W. E. Goodnow.
Oxford, Wm. F. Welch.
Canton Point, J. Hearsey.
Canton Mills, A. Barrows.
Dixfield, C. L. Eustis.
Mexico, J. M. Dolloff.
East Rumford, A. Bolster.
Rumford, A. K. Knapp. O. C. Bolster.
East Bethel, E. M. Carter, & Co.
Hartford, W. Hall.
Jacksonville, C. Howe.
Porter, E. Blose, Jr.
Sweden, B. Nevers.

And for sale in this place by Hubbard & Marble.

1y20 C. C. CORLISS, Travelling Agent

For Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, and all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Chest.

THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM is an *old, well tried,* and almost universally approved remedy. It has been extensively used for the last 15 or 20 years in almost every city and town in New England, and also very extensively at the South and West. It is recommended and prescribed by many of the most respectable physicians as a *safe, convenient* and *very efficacious medicine,* and acknowledged by thousands, who have for a long time used it, to be the most valuable remedy for the above complaints ever offered to the American public.

The proprietors of this article cannot resort to the style of advertising which is often adopted at the present day. They do not wish to decieve the credulous and unsuspecting, but appeal, with confidence, to the facts, and experience of a discerning public. There are few individuals in New England who have not used this preparation themselves, or who have not friends who have used it. Numerous certificates from physicians and others, having for many years been published, it is deemed unnecessary to add any at this time. Be sure to get the *genuine.* Call for it by its *whole name,* "*Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam,*" and avoid "*Carter's* Pulmonary Balsam," and the numerous imitations which have sprung up in consequence of the great celebrity of the *true* article. See that it is signed Wm. Jon'n Cutler. Prepared by Reed, Wing & Cutler, wholesale druggists, 54 Chatham street, Boston, and sold by druggists, apothecaries, and country merchants generally. Price 50 cents. 1yn27

THOMAS CROCKER, Agent for this place.

DR. WISTAR'S

Balsam of Wild Cherry.

THE best medicine known to man for insipient Consumption, Asthma of every stage, Bleeding of the Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Liver Complaint, and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs, may be had of Agents named below.

☞All published statements of cures performed by this medicine are, *in every respect,* TRUE. Be careful and get the genuine "**Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,**" as spurious imitations are abroad.

Orders from any part of the country should be addressed to S. W. FOWLE 138 Washington St. Boston, sole agent for New England.

Agents.—Paris, Thomas Crocker; Norway, A. C. Dennison & Co.; North Livermore, J. Coolidge, Canton Mills, J. M. Deshon; Dixfield, C. T. Chase; Rumford, Jos. Graham; Rumford Corner, J. H. Wardwell; Wilton, J. F. W. Gould; E. Wilton; J. & E. Beane; Augusta, E. Fuller.—is1y18

NOTICE!—CAUTION!!

A person calling himself NORCROSS is travelling about the N. E. States, selling a spurious article of Parr's Life Pills, with our name engraved, which is a *forgery* and will be punished as a criminal offence.

Also, all persons who deal with said Norcross, or with any other person who uses our forged names, are cautioned that if they re-sell, they may *make themselves eqully liable.*

We are determined to prosecute all such encroachments upon our rights, and all such *great public wrongs* to the extreme of the law. Valuable information tending to procure the conviction of Norcross will be thankfully received and *rewarded* by the subscribers. THOS. ROBERTS & CO.

117 Fulton St., N. York.

July 1, 1844. 17

☞The patrons of Parr's Life Pills will bear this in mind, that all Agents for the sale of the "Genuine" are furnished with a certificate of Agency, signed *SETH W. FOWLE,* who is the sole Agent for New England. Office 138 Washington-street, Boston. is 1y Aug. 27, 144.

SAMUEL F. MARBLE,

DEPUTY SHERIFF,

FOR THE COUNTIES OF

CUMBERLAND, & OXFORD

POLAND, Me.

PARR'S LIFE PILLS.

THOMAS PARR,
Born 1483—Died 1635.

THIS fine Herbal Medicine has scarcely been introduced into the United States six months, yet in this short space of time, without any extraordinary exertions on the part of the proprietors, its sale in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, N. England States and Canada, has increased with such rapidity as to exceed their most sanguine expectations.—The public are now beginning to understand and appreciate the superior efficacy of this mild medicine to the powerful purgatives that have been hitherto sold them in the shape of pills which may give relief for a short time but always at the expense of the system, by enfeebling and rendering it more liable to receive again other complaints. On the contrary, Parr's Life Pills gently eradicate disease by removing all obstructions in the intestinal canal, purifying the blood, strengthening the system, and creating a natural and healthy action of the body—they also impart powerfully as a tonic, and restore to the patient a long-lost appetite and a healthy craving for food. As a family medicine it is unequalled, and may be taken by every member of a family from the youngest to the oldest, being perfectly free from all mineral preparations, giving no pain, and acting mildly as a purgative. Many females who have taken this medicine speak in the highest terms of the great benefit they have had from the use of it, and to all females of a delicate habit of body we would particularly recommend this medicine; they will find it agreeable to take, soothing to the system, and certain in removing the sour and bad humor from the body—in the spring the torpid and acrimonious fluids that have lain dormant in the body during the winter, but are again brought into activity, will be speedily removed by taking Parr's Life Pills every night, before going to bed, for two or three weeks. The proprietors have already many excellent testimonials of the efficacy of Parr's Life Pills in bilious and scarbutic complaints complaints, chronic cases of colds, constipation of the bowels, dyspepsia, liver complaint, debility and complaints incidental to females.

Thus diseases known by the names of abseses, languor, ague, leprosy, asthmas, liver complaints, low spirits, bilious complaints scrobiago, blotches on the skin, measles, bowel complaints, nervous affections, cancers, pain in the breast, cholera morbus, palpitations, constipation of bowels, paralysis, consumptions, phlegm, convulsions, piles, debility, rheumatism, dropsy, ringworm, dysentary, scrofula or king's evil, faintings, sore throat, fevers of all kinds, strangury, female irregularities, strictures, fits, tic doloureux, gout, tumors, giddiness, venereal affections of all kinds, glandular swellings, headache, whooping coughs, heart burn, white swellings, hoarseness, worms of every kind, inflammation, wens, indigestion, weakness from whatever causes, jaundice, &c. have all been cured, simply by the use of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, thus showing that what has been considered different disorders, and requiring different treatment, all originated in the same cause, and can be cured by one universal treatment. PARR'S LIFE PILLS, although powerful in conquering disease, yet are as pure and harmless as new milk, and may be administered with confidence to the invalid, however weakly from long ill health, who will soon enjoy those delightful symptoms of a return to strong health, viz: good appetite, sound sleep, and an increase of animal spirits.

To have produced a medicine so benign and mild in its operation and effects, and yet so effectual in searching out and curing diseases of however long standing, exhibits on the part of Old Parr deep research, and a thorough knowledge of his subject. Those who have been the instruments of restoring this long lost secret to the world, feel confident, when they make the assertion, that *none need despair*, that if only a fair trial be given, the result will be restoration to health and happiness.

"Thus shall their humble labors merit praise.
And future PARR'L be blessed with honored days."

Agents—Paris, THOMAS CROCKER; Norway, A. C. Dennison & Co.; North Livermore, J. Coolidge; Canton Mills J. M. Deshon; Dixfield, Chas. T. Chase; Rumford, Joshua Graham; Rumford Corner, J. H. Wardwell; Wilton, J. F. W. Gould; E. Wilton, J. & E. Beane; Augusta, E. Fuller.

SETH W. FOWLE, sole Agent for New England. Office 138 Washington St., Boston. Single boxes, 25 cts. Double or family boxes, 50 cts. with full directions.—Aug. 27. 16

F. BROWN'S
Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters.

THIS is no quack nostrum; it is prepared from the best materials, and the receipt has been examined and approved by many of the first Physicians in the United States.

The true means of preserving the Health and Strength is to purify the blood and correct the unhealthy state of the Bowels. For this purpose we recommend the Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters.

The component ingredient of these Bitters is no secret. They are composed of a very strong preparation of the celebrated extract of Spanish Sarsaparilla and the extract of Tomatoes, with the addition of some of the most popular vegetable medicines the country affords.

This is the first time the medical virtues of SARSAPARILLA and TOMATOES have been combined; and the result has met the most sanguine expectations of the medical profession. The whole vegetable kingdom does not furnish two substances so admirably adapted to PURIFY, NOURISH and INVIGORATE the human system. These Bitters have all the effect of the most powerful purgatives when used in sufficient quantity, and yet are so mild in their operation that they may be given to persons in the most delicate health with perfect safety. They are also very agreeable to the taste.

These excellent Bitters will be found a certain cure in all cases of Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, Faintness and Sinking of the Stomach, Lowness of spirits, Costiveness, Determination of Blood to the Head, Pain in the Limbs and Side, Diarrhœa, Weakness, Dizziness, Cautaneous Eruptions on the Face and Neck, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Nervous and Sick Headache, Acidity of Stomach, Bilious Affections, Piles, Costiveness, and in all diseases caused by impurity of the blood, the debility of the system, or the unhealthy state of the stomach and bowels.

They are also exceedingly efficacious in restoring constitution broken down by sedentary employments, and have been extensively used by Clergymen, Editors, Printers, Clerks, Seamstresses, and numerous others whose health had been injured by confinement and close application, with the happiest results.—They restore the action of the stomach, increase the quantity of the blood, and impart to the wan and emaciated system of the invalid the vigor and glow of true health.

These Bitters are warranted to be a purely Vegetable compound—and mark this, ☞ they can never do the least injury in any case whatever. ☜

They are kept by many persons as a FAMILY MEDICINE—and have been given to the YOUNGEST CHILDREN, on account of the mildness of their operation, with excellent effect.

The following are a few of the many new recommendations which have been sent to the proprietor of BROWNS SARSAPARILLA and TOMATO BITTERS within a short time. REMEMBER—Always ask for Brown's, as there are counterfeits.

My former agent in Portland, Me., still continues to recommend Brown's Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters in the following terms:—

Mr. T. R. Hayes, lately one of the firm of T. B. Hayes & Co. Druggists in Portland, Me., and formerly agent for Brown's Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters, says he knows from experience they are one of the most valuable medicines ever used, and now recommends them to all; he says no medicine ever sold so rapidly, or was ever liked half as well; he knows of many that have been cured or greatly relieved by its use.

Mr. E. Mason, after having the Agency for Portland a few days writes the following:—

Mr. Brown—Sir, please send me two dozen Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters by the first boat. I have sold all the first lot. Our customers recommend them very highly, and they are recommended by some of our first physicians.

Yours, in haste, E. MASON.

The following is a recommendation from Falmouth—

To Mr. Brown, Chemist, Boston.

I certify that my wife has been afflicted with a very bad humor on her face, and at her stomach, for fifteen years past.—After using various medicines recommended for her complaints with little or no benefit, she commenced using, by the advice of Mr. Edward Mason, Apothecary, your Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters, and she is now in better health than she has before enjoyed for the last fifteen years; and I would cheerfully recommend to all and every one who is afflicted with any of the complaints which this medicine is recommended for, to use it in preference to any article now in use.

Yours, Respectfully, J. B. LEACH.
Falmouth, May-21, 1844.

Sold, wholesale and retail, by F. BROWN, the proprietor, 68 Washington-street, Boston; and Wm. Brown, 481 Washington-street, Boston; and by Druggists and regular appointed Agents in this city and country.

Agents.—Paris, THOMAS CROCKER; Norway, A. C. Dennison & Co.; North Livermore, J. Coolidge; Canton Mills J. M. Deshon; Dixfield, Chas. T. Chase; Rumford, Joshua Graham; Rumford Corner, J. H. Wardwell; Wilton, J. F. W. Gould; E. Wilton, J. & E. Beane; Augusta, E. Fuller.

Aug. 27

DR JOHN D. BUZZELL'S
Family Medicines.

VEGETABLE BILIOUS BITTERS.

THESE Bitters are particularly serviceable when used alone in all cases of obstructions in the stomach and bowels, in chronic affections of the liver, and all other derangements and diseases proceeding from a diseased state of that organ; such as loss of appetite, fulness of the stomach, costiveness, dizziness and headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Dispepsy, Faintness and sinking in the stomach, eruptions on the face and neck, and are an excellent purifier of the Blood. When these Bitters are taken in connection with the Vegetable Pills and Anti-acid preparation they will remove most inveterate chronic diseases, even in cases where mercury has been unsuccessfully administered.

VEGETABLE BILLIOUS PILLS.

The reputation of these Pills stands unrivalled for the cure of nervous or Bilious headache, costiveness, indigestion, dyspepsia and all disorders of the stomach: they are so compounded as to be slow in their operation, but after they have thoroughly operated upon the stomach and bowels, one or two pills is sufficient to purge the system, and in their operation they not only purge and cleanse the stomach and bowels from every impurity; but strengthen and give new life and vigor to the digestive organs, &c.

ANTI-ACID AND CARMITATIVE PREPARARION.

This medicine has been successfully used for sourness and wind in the stomach, and is a valuable specific in all cases of nervous irritability and hysteria, hypochondria, asthma, palsy and apoplexy, &c.

COUGH MIXTURE.

The reputation of this mixture stands unrivalled for the cure of all caughs proceeding from colds, asthma, chronic catarrh, influenza and inflammation of the lungs or pleura, and chronic affections of the liver, which frequently produce consumption. It is decidedly the best medicine ever discovered for the cure of the whooping cough.

COMPOUND STRENGTHENING PLASTER.

All who have used this plaster have found it to be a sure remedy for pain or weakness in the stomach, back, side, chest, loins, muscles, joints, &c., and for lung and liver complaints, coughs, colds, asthma, rheumatism, &c.

HERMORRHOIDAL, OR PILE POWDER.

This medicine may be relied upon to give immediate relief, and its use persevered in, will effect a certain cure of this truly painful and troublesome disease. This specific has been used by the proprietor in his practice for more than fourteen years, and he has never known an instance where it has failed to effect a cure. Try it.

Ointment for the cure of the Itch and all other cautaneous

ERUPTIONS.

This ointment is a safe and efficacious remedy for the cure of the Itch and all cutaneous eruptions, and for a scald head, one of the worst of humors.

It is a sure remedy for sores and humors upon the face with which children are afflicted, curing without leaving a scar, observing in all cases to take according to accompanying directions, the anti-eruptive or cooling powder.

ANTI-ERUPTIVE OR COOLING POWEER.

A sure remedy for inflammation of the blood or other fluids from which proceeds the St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, and other eruptions of the skin.

Agents—Oxford County.

Paris, J. C. MARBLE; Norway, J. Crockett; Oxford, J. Wilson; New Mills, S. Lane; Peru, Wm. Walker, Brock & Co.; Buckfield, S. Bridgham, N. Harlow; Canton, J. M. Deshon; Turner, Wm. Bray, S. B. Holt; Woodstock, D. H. Hannaford, Russ & Adams; Livermore, Bretton & Washburn; Rumford, J. H. Wardwell, J. Graham; Dixfield, C. L. Chase; Mexico, J. M. Dolloff; Hebron, L. S. Bumpass; Minot, J. Parsons; Bethel, Kimball & Crocker, H. Holt, 2d; West Bethel, H. Ward; Newry, N. P. Ryerson; Hanover, M. W. Kimball; Rumford Point, O. C. Bolster; Peru, L. Bolster; Auburn, C. S. Packard.—Oct. 28, 1844.—eply

GREAT
ENGLISH REMEDY
For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and Consumption!

THE great and only remedy for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, and Consumption, is the HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE, discovered by the celebrated Dr. Buchan, of London, England, and introduced into the United States under the immediate superintendence of the inventor.

The extraordinary success of this medicine, in the cure of Pulmonary diseases, warrants the American Agent in soliciting for treatment the WORST POSSIBLE CASES that can be found in the community—cases that seek relief in vain from any of the common remedies of the day, and have been given up by the most distinguished Physicians, as *Confirmed and Incurable*. The Hungarian Balsam has cured and will cure the *most desperate of Cases*. It is no quack nostrum, but a standard English medicine, of known and established efficacy.

Every family in the United States should be supplied with Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, not only to counteract the consumptive tendencies of climate, but to be used as a preventive medicine in all cases of Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Chest, Irritation and Soreness of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Emaciation and General Debility, Asthma, Influenza, Hooping Cough, and Croup.

☞Sold, in large bottles, at $1 per bottle, with full directions for the restoration of Health.

Pamphlets, containing a mass of English and American certificates, and other evidence showing the unequalled merits of this great English Remedy, may be obtained of the Agent, gratuitously.

DAVID F. BRADLEE, sole Agent for the United States, 119 Court-street, Boston.

Agents.

Paris, M. Hammond; Buckfield, Long & Jewett; Norway, Hall & Dow; Bethel, R. A. Chapman; Dixfield, C. P. Chase; Turner, John Blake; Portland, Edward Mason, Druggist.—Nov. 6, 1844. 1yN26

Limited Partnership.

THE subscribers, ABARNETHY GROVER and FORDYCE C. BURBANK, both of Bethel, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, and JOSEPH H. WARDWELL, of Rumford, in said County, have entered into a Limited Partnership, to continue three years from date, under the name and style of

GROVER & BURBANK,

for the transaction of the ordinary business of a Country Store, at Bethel, aforesaid. Said Abarnethy Grover and Fordyce C. Burbank are the general partners in said Co-Partnership, and said Joseph H. Wardwell is the Special partner, and has contributed, as his share to the common stock, one thousand dollars as capital.

Dated at Bethel the first day of Oct. 1844.

ABARNETHY GROVER.
FORDYCE C. BURBANK.
J. H. WARDWELL.

STATE OF MAINE, ss.—Oct. 3d, 1844.—Appeared the aforesaid Grover, Burbank and Wardwell and acknowledged the above instrument to be their free and voluntary act.

Before me,

THOMAS AMORY DEBLOIS,
Justice of Peace.

P. S. The public are respectfully invited to give them due share of patronage. 6w24

C. W. WALTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
LIVERMORE FALLS.

$ 10,000 REWARD

Will be paid to any Physician who will produce a better Compound for Family use than the

GENUINE DUTCH OR
GERMAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

STYLED

THE LION OF THE DAY.

☞TO the inhabitants of the United States and the Canadas—The Pills, well called the Lion of the Day, are respectfully recommended to the attention and trial of all those subject to the attacks of *Billous, Dyspeptic*, and other Chronic diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels. These Pills have long been without a successful rival in Germany, and throughout Europe, and many years in various parts of the United States, by the most eminent Physicians, as a Familo Medicine.

This Pill is composed of extracts from nine parts of the Vegetable kingdom. They are warranted safe in their operation and effects. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their effects, and unrivalled in their results. They have long received the most flattering recommendation from the Medical Faculty; such men as Dr. Mott, and Dr Guernsey, of N. York; Dr Delamater, Dr Hossack, and Dr Landon, of Dutchess county; and Hon. B. Peck, M. D., of Glen Falls—these men have long stood at the head of their profession.

Again: gastic irritation debilitates the digestive organs and becomes a fruitful source of disease: in some people *Dyspepsia*, in others, *Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Hypochondria, Asthma, Gout, Piles, Epilepsy, Low Spirits, Chronic Diarrhœa, Pulmonary Consumption, Sick Headache, Eruption of the Skin, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Yellow and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Heartburn, Costiveness, Female Weakness, Jaundice, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Humors, and all Bilious complaints.* These different complaints are each, one and about the same, followed by a train of others, equally as detrimental, and perhaps fatal to human life. Like bad legislation, one bad law must be supported by others equally as injurious to the prosperity of the State. A perfectly healthy body is like a well tuned instrument, every string of which vibrates in unison, and the least injury to any one throws it into disorder.

These Pills are not intended as a thorough purgative, as some will have it; they are intended to strengthen the system that has run down, and regulate the whole human structure, and remove all obstruction and assist nature in its violated laws.

For sale in almost every town in the United States and the Canadas. Price 25 cts. Directions on each box.

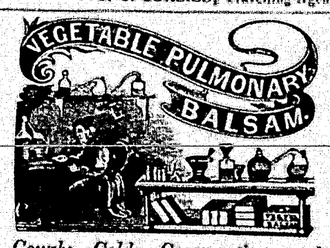
Be sure when you purchase that you get the Lion of the Day, having the written name of Merritt Griffin on each box.

For full particulars, see small circulars deposited with each agent below mentioned.

AGENTS IN OXFORD COUNTY.

South Waterford, A. Houghton.
Lorell, Weeks & Kimball, and J. Walker.
Fryeburg, H. C. Buswell.
Brownfield, N. C. Rice.
Hiram, S. Flye.
Woodstock, J. Bickmell.
North Paris, Houghton & Bisbee.
South Paris, O. H. Paine.
Norway, W. E. Goodnow.
Oxford, Wm. F. Welch.
Canton Point, J. Hearsey.
Canton Mills, A. Barrows.
Dixfield, C. L. Eustis.
Mexico, J. M. Dolloff.
East Rumford, A. Bolster.
Rumford, A. K. Knapp. O. C. Bolster.
East Bethel, E. M. Carter, & Co.
Hartford, W. Hall.
Jacksonville, C. Howe.
Porter, E. Blose, Jr.
Sweden, B. Nevers.
And for sale in this place by Hubbard & Marble.

1y20 C. C. CORLISS, Travelling Agent



For Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, and all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Chest.

THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM is an *old, well tried*, and almost universally approved remedy. It has been extensively used for the last 15 or 20 years in almost every city and town in New England, and also very extensively at the South and West. It is recommended and prescribed by many of the most respectable physicians as a *safe, convenient* and *very efficacious medicine*, and acknowledged by thousands, who have for a long time used it, to be the most valuable remedy for the above complaints ever offered to the American public.

The proprietors of this article cannot resort to the style of advertising which is often adopted at the present day. They do not wish to decieve the credulous and unsuspecting, but appeal, with confidence, to the facts, and experience of a discerning public. There are few individuals in New England who have not used this preparation themselves, or who have not friends who have used it. Numerous certificates from physicians and others, having for many years been published, it is deemed unnecessary to add any at this time. Be sure to get the *genuine*. Call for it by its *white name*, "*Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam*," and avoid "*Carter's* Pulmonary Balsam," and the numerous imitations which have sprung up in consequence of the great celebrity of the *true* article. See that it is signed Wm. Jon'n Cutler. Prepared by Reed, Wing & Cutler, wholesale druggists, 54 Chatham street, Boston, and *sold* by druggists, apothecaries, and country merchants generally. Price 50 cents. 1yn27

THOMAS CROCKER, Agent for this place.

DR. WISTAR'S
Balsam of Wild Cherry.

THE best medicine known to man for insipient Consumption, Asthma of every stage, Bleeding of the Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Liver Complaint, and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs, may be had of Agents named below.

☞All published statements of cures performed by this medicine are, *in every respect*, TRUE. Be careful and get the genuine "**Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry**," as spurious imitations are abroad.

Orders from any part of the country should be addressed to S. W. FOWLE 138 Washington St. Boston, sole agent for New England.

Agents.—Paris, Thomas Crocker; Norway, A. C. Dennison & Co.; North Livermore, J. Coolidge, Canton Mills, J. M. Deshon; Dixfield, C. T. Chase; Rumford, Jos. Graham; Rumford Corner, J. H. Wardwell; Wilton, J. F. W. Gould; E. Wilton; J. & E. Beane; Augusta, E. Fuller.—1y1y16

NOTICE!—CAUTION!!

A person calling himself NORCROSS is travelling about the N. E. States, selling a spurious article of Parr's Life Pills, with our name engraved, which is a *forgery* and will be punished as a criminal offence.

Also, all persons who deal with said Norcross, or with any other person who uses our forged names, are cautioned that if they re-sell, they may *make themselves eqully liable.*

We are determined to prosecute all such encroachments upon our rights, and all such *great public wrongs* to the extreme of the law. Valuable information tending to procure the conviction of Norcross will be thankfully received and *rewarded* by the subscribers. TH. ROBERTS & CO.
117 Fulton St., N. York.
July 1, 1844. 17

☞The patrons of Parr's Life Pills will bear this in mind, that all Agents for the sale of the "Genuine" are furnished with a certificate of Agency, signed *SETH W. FOWLE*, who is the sole Agent for New England. Office 138 Washington-street, Boston. 1y Aug. 27, 44.

SAMUEL F. MARBLE,
DEPUTY SHERIFF,
FOR THE COUNTIES OF
CUMBERLAND, & OXFORD
POLAND, ME.

NOTICE.

Whereas on the 19th day of April, A. D. 1839, Luther F. Pingree, of Oxford, in the County of Oxford, by his Mortgage Deed of that date conveyed to John Welch, of Boston in the County of Suffolk, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts two acres and ninety six rods of Land situated at Craigies Mills in Oxford, as described in said Deed, which is recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds Book 56 Page 578 to secure the payment of certain notes of hand therein described, and whereas said Welch on the 12th day of November aforesaid duly assigned to the undersigned said Mortgage Deed and the notes aforesaid, and whereas the said Pingree, has failed to preform the conditions of said Mortgage, I hereby claim to have possession of said premises for condition broken, and give this notcie to foreclose said Mortgage agreeably to the Statute in such case made and provided.

GEORGE ROBINSON.

Oxford Dec. 28, 1844. 3w34.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

WE the subscribers, having been appointed by the Hon. Lyman Rawson, Judge of Probate in and for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of

JAMES SWAN,

late of Bethel, in said County, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the fifteenth day of October, 1844, are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to that duty at the dwelling house of Timothy Carter, in said Bethel, on the second Monday of January and the second Monday of March next, from one to five o'clock P. M. on each of said days.

TIMOTHY CARTER, } Com'rs.
WILLIAM HOLT, }

Nov. 7, 1844. 3w32

County Commissioners' Accounts.

County of Oxford to Jonathan B. Smith, Dr.
For Services as County Commissioner.

1843—Dec. 22. To 3 days making up Duplicate Reports on the petitions of Charles H. Chubb & others, and of Geo. W. Springer & others, & transmitting the same to the Kennebec County Commissioners,	$7,50
To cash paid for postage on said Reports,	80
1844—May 11. To 6½ days making up Reports on the petitions of John Grover and others, Aaron Cummings, Agent for Albany, Cornelius Holland, Agent for Canton, Isaac Strickland, Agent for Livermore, John Simmons, Special Agent for Canton, and of Daniel Warren and others, and drawing ten plans of roads and alterations located on the above petitions,	16,25
	$24,55

County of Oxford to James Osgood, Dr.
To Services as County Commissioner.

1844—June 29. To travel from Fryeburg to Stephen Chandlers in Sumner and back on petition of John Briggs, Agent for Sumner, 88 miles,	8,80
One day attendance,	2,50
July 5. Travel from Fryeburg to H. B. Smiths in Peru and back—130 miles	13,00
To attendance 3 days in viewing, hearing parties and locating,	7,50
Ferriage,	25
July 9. To travel from Fryeburg to Zelotus Bucks in Sumner and back, on petition of William T. Greenleaf and others—100 miles,	10,00
Six days viewing, hearing parties, and attendance on said petition,	15,00
To travel from Fryeburg to Hartford and back on the petition of Ephraim Russell & other, 100 m.	10,00
Three days viewing, hearing the parties, and locating on said petition,	7,50
To travel from Fryeburg to Josiah J. Knights in Woodstock and back by adjournment, on petition of Wm. T. Greenleaf and others, 110 m.	1001,
To 9 days viewing and locating,	2502,
To postage on letters,	83
	$108,83

County of Oxford to Jonathan B. Smith, Dr.
For Services as County Commissioner.

1844—June 29. To travel from Norway to Stephen Chandlers in Sumner and back on the petition of John Briggs, Agent of Sumner, 10 miles, 10 miles,	2,00
One day viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said petition,	2,50
July 6. Travel from Norway to H. B. Smiths in Peru and back on petition of H. B. Smith and others—60 miles,	6,00
Two days viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said petition,	5,00
July 13. Travel from Norway to Zelotes Bucks in Sumner and back on the petition of Wm. T. Greenleaf and others—32 miles,	3,20
4½ days viewing, hearing the parties and attendance on said petition,	11,25
18th. Travel from Norway to Hartford and back on the petition of Ephraim Russell and others, 36 miles,	3,60
2½ days viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said petition,	6,25
Aug. 29. Travel from Norway to Jos. J. Knights in Woodstock and back, by adjournment, on the petition of Wm. T. Greenleaf and others, 42 miles,	4,20
Nine days locating, viewing and attendance on said petition,	22,50
	$66,50

County of Oxford to Joseph Tobin, Dr.
For Services as County Commissioner.

1844—June 29. To travel from Byron to Stephen Chandlers in Sumner and back on the petition of John Briggs, Agent of Sumner, 90 miles,	9,00
One day viewing, hearing the parties and locating the same,	2,50
Ferriage,	25
July 6. To travel from Byron to H. B. Smiths in Peru and back to Byron—44 miles,	4 40
To one and half days hearing parties and locating the same,	3,75
Ferriage,	25
13th. To travel from Byron to Sumner and back —eighty miles, on petition of Wm. Greenleaf,	8,00
4½ days viewing, hearing parties,	11,25
Ferriage,	25
18th. To travel from Byron to Hartford and back —eighty miles, on petition of E. Russell, Jr.	8,00
To viewing, hearing parties and locating same,	6,25
Aug. 20. To travel from Byron to Jos. Knights in Woodstock, on adjournment, 80 miles,	8,00
Nine days viewing and locating on petition of William Greenleaf,	22,50
Ferriage,	25
	$81,65

County of Oxford to James Osgood, as County Commissioner, Dr.

Oct. 14, 1844. To travel from Fryeburg to Morrells in Dixfield on petition of Phineas Howe et als, 65 m.	6,50
To 6 days viewing, $15. To travel to Fryeburg, 65 miles, 6,50,	21,50
To ferriage paid on said view, 50. To postage of letters, 26,	76
Travel from Canton to Dixfield,	1,00
Oct. 21, 1844. To travel from Fryeburg to Livermore Corner, 65 miles.	6,50
To 6 days viewing, hearing parties and locating,	15,00
To travel to Fryeburg, 65 miles,	6,50
Oct. 30th, 1844. To travel from Fryeburg to Dixfield on petition of Howe and others, by adjournment, 65 miles, 6,50—Ferriage, 25,	6,75
To travel from Dixfield to Canton	1,00
To 6 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating,	15,00
To travel from Hollands in Canton to D. Noyes' —40 miles,	4,00
To postage of two letters,	20
Nov. 6th, 1844. To travel on petition of Ansel Town and others from Hollands in Canton to D. Noyes in Norway, 40 miles,	4,00
To 5 days viewing and hearing parties,	12,50
Travel to Fryeburg, 34	3,40
Nov. 14, 1844. To travel from to Wateford Noyes,	1,10
To travel from Fryeburg to D. Noyes on petition of Town and others by adjournment, 34 miles,	3,40
To 4 days locating,	10,00
To travel from Waterford to Noyes, 11 miles,	1,00
Travel to Fryeburg, 34 miles,	3,40
Nov. 21, 1844. To travel on petition of John C. West and others to J. J. Braggs in Letter B.—82 miles,	8,20
To 4 days viewing, hearing parties,	10,00
To travel to Fryeburg, 82 miles,	8,20
To postage on letters, 30—Ferriage, 25,	55
	$150,56

County of Oxford to Jonathan B. Smith, Dr.
For Services as County Commissioner.

1844—Oct. 19. To travel from Norway to Dixfield & back on the pet. of Phineas Howe & others, 60 m.	6,00
4½ days viewing and attendance on said petition,	11,25
26th. Travel from Norway to Livermore and back on the petition of Ezekiel Treat and others, 60 miles,	6,00
4½ days viewing, hearing parties and locating on said petition,	11,25
Nov. 6. Travel from Norway to Dixfield and back on the petition of Phineas Howe and others, 60 miles,	6,00
Six days viewing, hearing the parties, attendance and locating on said petition,	15,00
9th. Travel from home to David Noyes in Norway and back on the petition Ansel Town and others, 7 miles,	70
3½ days viewing, hearing the parties and attendance on said petition	8,75
16th. Travel from home to D Noyes in Norway and from Waterford home, on the petition of Ansel Town and others, 13 miles,	1,30
2½ days locating on said petition,	6,25
24th. Travel from Norway to Letter B, and back on the petition of John C. West and others—100 miles,	10,00
1½ days viewing and hearing the parties on said petition,	3,75
Dec. 2. Five days making up reports and drawing plans,	12,50
Stationery furnished for the use of the County for three years past,	3,00
	$101,75

County of Oxford Dr. to Joseph Tobin for Services as County Commissioner.

1844—Oct. 15. To travel from Byron to Morrell's Tavern in Dixfield and back on petition of Phineas Howe —forty-four miles,	4,40
Attendance five days,	12,50
22nd. To travel from Byron to Hilman's tavern in Livermore, on petition of Ezekiel Treat—seventy-five miles,	7,50
Six days attendance, $15. Ferriage, 25,	15,25
27th. To travel from Byron to Morrell's tavern in Dixfield, by adjournment, on petition of Phineas Howe—twenty-two miles,	2,20
Attendance seven days,	17,50
Nov. 6. To travel from Samuel Holland's in Dixfield to David Noyes' in Norway and back to Byron, on petition of Ansel Town—one hundred miles,	10,00
Attendance four days, $10. Ferriage, 25,	10,25
14th. To travel from Byron to David Noyes' in Norway, by adjournment, on petition of Ansel Town—one hundred ten miles,	11,00
Attendance four days, $10. Ferriage, 25,	10,25
21st. To travel from Byron to John J. Bragg's tavern in Letter B. and back, on petition of John C. West—fifty-six miles,	5,60
Attendance two days,	5,00
	$104,45

Oxford County Commissioners Court.

MAY TERM—1844.

Jas Osgood, travel 70 ms.	7,00,	attendance	3 days	7,50,	$14,50
J. B. Smith, " 10 "	1,00	"	3 "	7,50	85
Jos. Tobin, " 90 "	9,00	"	3 "	7,50	16,50

SEPTEMBER TERM—1844.

Jas Osgood, travel 70 ms.	7,00,	attendance	3 days	7,50,	$14,50
J. B. Smith, " 10 "	1,00	"	3 "	7,50	8,50
Jos. Tobin, toll 25 90 "	9,25	"	3 "	7,50	16,95

DECEMBER TERM—1844—BY ADJOURNMENT.

Jas Osgood, travel 70 ms.	7,00,	attendance	2 days	5,00,	$12,00
J. B. Smith, " 10 "	1,00	"	2 "	5,00	6,00
Jos. Tobin, " 100 "	10,00	"	2 "	5,00	15,00

CLERK'S OFFICE, OXFORD COUNTY, Dec. 17, 1844.

The foregoing accounts were severally made and sworn to by the respective Commissioners of said County, and were severally examined, audited and amount certified by the Clerk and County Attorney agreeably to law, and are truly copied by

J. G. COLE, Clerk.

SOUTH PARIS
WOOLEN FACTORY.

THE SOUTH PARIS MANUFACTURING COMPANY would respectfully give notice that they continue the custom manufacturing business, and are now prepared to receive Wool to manufacture for customers, at the halves, or at the following rates, viz:

Casimere, from	35 to 45 cts. per yd.
Fulled Cloth,	30 to 37 1/2 per yd.
Satinet, and find warp,	28 to 33 cts. per yd.
Blanketing, over 2 yds wide,	28 to 35 cts. per yd.
White Flannel,	17 cts. per yd.
Colored do	25 cts. per yd.
Colored and pressed,	25 cts. per yd.
Cloth Dressing,	8 to 17 cts per yd.

A good assortment of the above named cloths will be kept at the Factory, and customers can be supplied with cloths on the delivery of their Wool.

All Wool should be well washed.

If any work goes out of their hands unfaithfully dond, they hold themselves accountable for the damage. Thankful to the public for the liberal share of patronage heretofore received, they hope, by their improvement in manufacturing and by despatch of business, for a continance of their favors.

ISAAC HARLOW, Agent.
South Paris, May, 1844. 1f 52

LIST of Letters remaining in the Post Office, Paris, Me., Dec. 31, 1844.

Mrs. Hannah Bates—Elias Cushman—T. B. C. Cummings—Geo. W. Cloudman—Elmira Fuller—Artemas or Freeman Fuller—Miss Mary Holman—Isaac Harlow—Daniel S. Hubbard—Nathaniel Knight—David Marshall—S. Mayberry—Nathan Marshall—William R. Porter—Stephen Paine—Cushman Ryerson—Preston Robinson—Rachell Shurtleff—Cyprian Stevens—Joseph Turner—Ezra Tubbs—Miss Joanna F. Wardwell—Edwin W. Wedgwood—David Young.

G. W. BILLETT, P. M.

SAMUEL F. RAWSON,
Deputy Sheriff,
PARIS HILL, OXFORD COUNTY.

☞All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to
Feb. 14. 1842. 41

TIMOTHY LUDDEN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
TURNER-VILLAGE, ME.

WILLIAM K. KIMBALL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CANTON MILLS, Me.

Administrators' & Guardians' DEEDS for Sale at this Office.